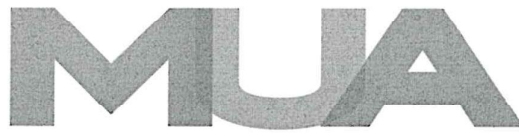


MUA/RASA/EXAM/QP/2015

The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 106 : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 12th AUGUST 2015

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

A community hospital in Chandanpur, in eastern India, is busier than ever. The 16-bed hospital is doubling in size to handle an influx of new patients. More than 100 patients come to the hospital each day, double the number of previous years. More people can visit the hospital because the surrounding area now has improved roads to remote villages in the countryside. Safe, paved roads that can be used in all-weather conditions mean that people who once suffered at home, or died in transit, can now reach modern medical care. "More and more pregnant women prefer to visit the hospital now for the delivery of babies," says Prakash Chand Mahate, a doctor who works at the center. "This has reduced the maternal and infant mortality rates by up to 25% in the region." "Health workers have also been able to achieve a 100% immunization rate in many villages now that they can be reached by modern roads," says Prakash. "Lives are being saved," he adds. "Ambulances can now reach the villages where there was no road in the past."

The lives are being saved through the ADB-supported Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program, which helped the Government of India improve roads in the countryside. Having a poor road system, particularly in the countryside, makes it more difficult for children to go to school and more expensive for farmers to bring their produce to the market. Bad roads adversely affect people in countless other ways. "Bad roads make people poorer. It's as simple as that," says Lee Ming Tai, a senior transport specialist at ADB. "Building and repairing roads make a powerful impact on people's lives in the rural areas."

In India, the neglect of the rural road system in recent years has deprived many rural communities of the economic opportunities that cities in India have enjoyed. Many small towns are poor, and young people are being driven to go to large cities to find jobs. In response, the project improved the roads in some of the poorest areas in

India. "The project focused on being socially inclusive and gender-responsive by helping the poor through improved access to social and economic services," says Tai. The ADB-supported project helped about 2 million people, mostly the poor in rural areas, by providing modern roads to 1,503 communities in the states of Assam, Odisha (formerly Orissa), and West Bengal. About 2,900 kilometers of all-weather rural roads were built or upgraded under the project. The improved roads enabled people, particularly women, to find jobs, commute to work and schools, and go to clinics and hospitals more quickly and safely.

It also encouraged farmers to grow higher-value crops, and enabled them to transport their produce faster, keeping it fresh and in good condition. As a result of the project, farmers in the area made more trips to the market than before. The number of visits made by government agricultural extension workers to farming communities increased threefold, bringing much-needed expertise and other help to farmers. After project completion, the distance traveled to work by people in the area increased by up to 10%, but the time it took for them to get to work was reduced by up to 60%. This positive effect was confirmed by the increased use of public transportation. The use of public buses and taxis increased by 50%, while trips by minibus rose by 150%.

At the public elementary school in the village of Khamar, students faced huge obstacles trying to get to class during the monsoon season. As the roads into the village were flooded, boats had to be used to get to the school or some students just stopped attending school. Since the new road has been built, students from neighboring villages have been able to walk, ride bicycles, or take a bus to school even when it is raining. "Before the road was constructed, there were only 40 students in the school," says Keshav Chander Pradhan, a 40-year-old teacher at the school. "Now, we have 70 students on our rolls."

Required

- a) Explain 7 benefits of the road to the community as shown in the case.

(15marks)

- b) Define development and explain the role of the state, private sector and development agencies in bringing about development. (10marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) Define Sociology and explain 4 major characteristics of Sociology. (10marks)
b) Discuss 3 effects of industrialization as depicted in our cities. (5marks)

QUESTION 3

Describe the sustainable livelihoods/Sustainable Development approach and explain 5 factors necessary in attaining sustainable development. (15marks)

QUESTION 4

- a) List and explain 5 Socio-Economic indicators of development citing examples from the Kenyan context. (10marks)
b) Explain 3 factors that cause social change, citing examples from social change we have seen in Kenya. (5marks)

QUESTION 5

- a) Socialization helps people learn how to function successfully in their social worlds. List and explain 5 agents of socialization citing examples from your respective societies. (10marks)
b) Explain 3 impacts of population growth on the environment. (5marks)

QUESTION 6

- a) How has globalization impacted on development of Kenya? (10marks)
b) Explain 5 reasons why society may be resistant to social change. (5marks)